



TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1902

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent his second annual message to Congress today. In many things it is, to say the least, disappointing, and in dealing with issues and conditions which more vitally affect the good of all and the perpetuity of American institutions the language is well guarded and savors somewhat of ambiguity. Like all members of the rank and file of the party of which he is the representative, the President manifests his exuberance over a temporary spurt in business circles, and coolly credits it all to the laws under which the country is now working, and which he thinks will be shattered by unwise legislation—i. e., democratic rule. He recognizes the fact, though, that the present wave is transient and as likely to recede, when depression will naturally follow. The President, paradoxical as it may seem, says "the tide will advance" notwithstanding. After a page or two devoted to the enterprise and prowess of the people of the country, he approaches, very cautiously, the most vital issue with which he has to deal—the trusts—and talks much of "the fundamental requisite of social efficiency being a high standard of individual efficiency and excellence, and that this is in no wise inconsistent with the power to act in combinations for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone." He, however, thinks corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under national legislation. The President suggests that the power of Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States" can prevent monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations, and reiterates his previously expressed opinion that these organizations should be subject to inspection. Should present laws be found inadequate to meet such conditions, the President thinks there should be no shrinking from amending the constitution. Mr. Roosevelt devotes much space to the present tariff, viewing it, of course, from a republican standpoint, and he finally says the reduction of the same would prove ineffective in producing desired results concerning the trusts. He further says: "To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors." Again he says: "Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff." Further on the President favors reciprocal treaties with other nations, especially with Cuba, a greater elasticity in our monetary system, suggests a proper immigration law, and devotes considerable space to capital and labor, which, however, is more of a review of present conditions than the presentation of a panacea for the troubles so often precipitated between the two classes. He urges the necessity for a secretary of commerce in the Cabinet, and favors the continuance of negotiations for the construction of the Panama canal, and points out conditions as existing in the Philippine Islands. The remainder of the message is devoted to routine matters generally treated by the President at the commencement of Congress in which nothing striking or suggestive occurs. As has been stated, in the beginning of the document the President banks greatly on present prosperous conditions and imagines they are the result of republican legislation, high tariff, &c. The fact, however, is incontrovertible that the worst and most prolonged depression which ever came over this country, beginning in 1873, was under republican rule. The ancients observed that what has happened before is liable to occur again.

ACCORDING to a telegraphic dispatch in another column, Mr. John Wise has met with another rebuff. He was non-suited in Richmond on Saturday by Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Waddill, who refused to take action in reference to the new Virginia constitution, and elections committee No. 1 of the House of Representatives this morning indicted the coup de grace by unanimously agreeing not to entertain his suggestion of investigating Mr. Carter Glass's title to a seat in the House from the Lynchburg district. It is supposed that Mr. Wise will now return to the place from whence he came and let the Old Dominion alone. Virginia could at any time have gotten along without him. Under present conditions he would prove more of a clog to her development than in readjuster days.

A PROHIBITIVE tax on the watered stock of corporations, to be levied and collected by the machinery provided for the collection of the internal revenues of the government, is a remedy proposed to meet the trust evil which Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, believes would annihilate that class of combinations

formed, not for the legitimate purpose of trade or commerce, but for the sole purpose of making money out of stock values. But this plan is only one of many which will be used as sand thrown in the eyes of the people to blind them to their real grievance. A prohibitive tax on watered stock of corporations will in no wise affect the trusts or the protected manufacturers who sell their goods at much lower rates in foreign markets than they do at home and which the American people are taxed most outrageously to maintain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., December 2.

The House committee on the judiciary today decided to refer all bills dealing with trusts to a sub-committee of which Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, whose anti-trust bill is one of the important ones pending, is the chairman.

Representative Hull, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, today introduced a bill to create a general staff for the United States army along the lines recommended by Secretary Root in his annual report. Representative Perkins, of New York, introduced a bill to repeal the duties on coal and meat; another to repeal the duties on lumber and hides.

Thursday night the 18th has been set as a date for the conference of republican members of the House on the Fowler bill, known as the currency bill, it being the desire of Mr. Fowler and others to give Congressmen an opportunity to study the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

At the cabinet meeting today the proposition of Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker, for financing Venezuela's obligations to Great Britain and Germany was the chief topic discussed. It was the unanimous opinion that, although this government would like to see the matter settled, the United States cannot enter into any arrangement that could possibly be construed as a guarantee for the payment of the bonds which Mr. Seligman proposes to get from Venezuela as security for the payment of the claims in question. It is understood that Mr. Seligman's offer provides for the payment by Venezuela of 15 percent on the proposed bonds. Secretary Hay reported to the cabinet the change in the Colombian legislation here and expressed his hope that under the Herran regime satisfactory negotiation may be concluded with Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States.

As stated in this correspondence yesterday, Mr. J. S. Wise, who was defeated in the United States Court in Richmond on Saturday in his efforts to invalidate the Virginia constitution, tried hard yesterday to get Mr. Crumpacker to take the matter up in the House and fight against Mr. Glass being sworn in. He carried the matter still further, and went to see the President. Mr. Crumpacker refused to take up the fight to deny the seat to Mr. Glass in that way, and suggested to Mr. Wise that he allow Mr. Glass to be sworn in and then make the effort to unseat him. After going the rounds among the republican leaders, Mr. Wise succeeded in getting Mr. Taylor to take up the matter in the fashion he did. It is said by Virginia republicans here that Mr. Wise's chief motives in taking the matter to the court was to get his fees and to have the opportunity of making a speech in which to pour out some of his wrath upon Virginia and some of the leading democrats of that State. He left Richmond without taking steps to have the record in the case made up, and it is reported that he said that he would stop further proceedings when his clients stopped "handing around the hat."

A short executive session of the Senate was held at the conclusion of the reading of the President's message, but no business was transacted beyond the reference of the President's nominations to the appropriate committees.

The House committee on Appropriations today ordered favorable report on the Cannon bill, appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the anthracite coal strike commission.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador who has been transferred to Madrid, will leave this city today. His successor, M. Jusserand, is expected here early in January. Until then first secretary of the embassy will be in charge of affairs.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut, is expected to resign because of illness. The President today sent a large number of recess nominations to the Senate. Among the names sent is that of Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. The list also includes the appointment of L. L. Lewis to be U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The Weather Bureau issued a special bulletin this afternoon, stating that in the Atlantic States snow in the northern and rain in the middle districts and southern districts Wednesday will be followed by much lower temperature Wednesday night and Thursday. Arthur Shields, a white man 32 years of age, was instantly killed this morning by falling from a second story window in the rear of John's jewelry manufactory at 926 Pennsylvania avenue.

MAY COST HIM A THRONE.—A dispatch from Vienna says: Some stolen love letters may cost Prince Mirko, second son of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, his cherished ambition to ascend the Serbian throne, for which, in the event of King Alexander having no heir, he is a strong candidate. Prior to Prince Mirko's marriage last July with Natalia Constantinovitch, daughter of the grand duchess of King Alexander, he had a love affair with a Serbian actress and wrote her many letters containing criticisms on the policy of several European states. The czar and German Emperor were especially hard hit, while the Serbian people were slightly and scornfully referred to. After his marriage Prince Mirko sent a trusted adjutant to buy the letters from the actress. She readily sold them, but the adjutant, who is a native of Serbia, sold them to the Serbian government for a considerable sum after having had printed copies made. In the event of the Montenegrin dynasty making any active move to acquire the Serbian throne it is anticipated that the publication of the letters would alienate Prince Mirko's Serbian friends and ruin his prospects of succeeding King Alexander.

A son was born to the wife of W. A. Clark, Jr., in Chicago, last night winning the \$1,000,000 gift which Senator W. A. Clark, offered to his sons and daughters a year ago for the first grand-son presented to him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Library of Congress contains 1,114,111 volumes.

The State Department yesterday announced that the international copyright agreement with Spain of 1895 has now been restored to full effect by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business November 29, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$958,097,281, which is a decrease for the month of \$410,440.

The case of the State of Maryland against the Northern Central Railway relative to the tax on the gross receipts of the company, the amount involved being about \$220,000, was decided for the State in the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has decided to call a convention soon of State health officers to consider the bubonic plague situation in San Francisco. Many cases have been reported, and the situation is said to be very serious.

President Castro has handed to the German minister at Caracas an acceptance of part of Germany's claims, but it is said that Germany, having entered into an agreement with Great Britain to exact a settlement jointly, will not enter into a separate agreement.

The Baltimore city leaders of the regular democratic organization are said to have settled upon ex-Governor Frank Brown as chairman of the new committee of seven to be selected at a meeting of the State Central Committee to be called during January.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the famous Austrian surgeon, will arrive in Washington tomorrow and be tendered a reception by the medical society. In the meantime practically all the physicians in the city are searching for a case of congenital hip disease for the famous visitor to treat.

In the terrible gale on Lake Superior Saturday night the steamer Charles Hebard was driven on the rocky shore at Point Mainau and was soon dashed to pieces by the seas. Her crew, consisting of thirteen men and a woman cook, have not been heard from, and it is feared all have perished.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Business occupied little attention, the committees being at work and not having completed any of the reports on matters which have been referred to them.

Mr. Lyle offered a bill prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in the manufacturing, mining or mechanical establishments of the State.

Mr. Claytor offered the bill regarding the election of commissioners of the revenue. Senator Claytor would provide four commissioners of revenue, generally speaking, for each of the larger counties, and one for each smaller county. His bill says further that the voters residing within the bounds of any county or district shall not vote for the commissioner or commissioners of revenue for the other districts of such county.

HOUSE.

The session of the House was brief and of small importance. A few bills were introduced, none of which were of great interest, and one or two of them rather on the order of freak legislation, notably a bill of Mr. Ware's, to prevent kissing. This is a measure designed to be serious and based on hygienic lines, but which has been the subject of merriment and jest among the other members. This bill will be seen in another column.

Bills were introduced and referred: To prohibit the enticing away of servants, laborers, reuters, tenants, etc., and to provide punishment for same.

To provide the Torrens system of registering land.

To bar the Commonwealth and counties from collecting taxes on real estate and payable prior to January 17, 1896.

To provide a general game law for the State appropriate of general warden in each precinct of the State.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

The State council of Virginia Catholic Knights of America held its biennial session in Petersburg Sunday evening. The following officers were elected for the next two years: Spiritual director, Right Rev. A. Van de Vyver, of Richmond; State president, Jas. W. Long, of Norfolk; State vice-president, Col. John Murphy, of Richmond; State treasurer, John J. Quinn, of Roanoke; State secretary, John E. Burke, of Norfolk. James Hayes, of Richmond, was elected delegate to the supreme council of the United States, which meets next May in St. Louis; alternate, James P. Bailey, of Petersburg. Petersburg was selected as the next place of meeting.

BISHOP GIBSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Increasing activity in church work in the diocese is noted from the fact that while this time last year Bishop Gibson was writing to the various ministers urging them to prepare classes for confirmation, this year the ministers are writing to him that classes are ready and asking for appointments. The following are among the appointments made by the Bishop: Dec. 5th, a. m., Port Conway, King George. Dec. 5th, p. m., St. John's, King George. Dec. 6th, a. m., St. Paul's, King George. Dec. 6th, p. m., Payne Church, Westmoreland. Dec. 7th, a. m., St. Peter's Westmoreland. Dec. 7th, p. m., Colonial Beach, Westmoreland. Dec. 8th, Montross, Westmoreland. Dec. 9th, Nomini, Westmoreland. Dec. 9th, p. m., Hague, Westmoreland. Dec. 10th, Yeocomico, Westmoreland. Dec. 10th, p. m., St. Paul's, Westmoreland.

ASSASSINATED BY NEGROES.—News has just reached Reidsville, Ga., of the assassination on Saturday night near Jennie postoffice, twelve miles distant, of M. M. Burkhalter and Roy Burkhalter. They were shot in the dark by George Bruton and Ben. Bruton, negroes, who were aided and abetted by two negro women and three boys. The Brutons have escaped, but are being pursued, and a lynching is expected. Both the Burkhalters were shot through the heart and instantly killed as they stepped out of their house.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The large dwelling house of Messrs. Robert and Obed Leach, one mile east of Front Royal, with its contents, burned yesterday morning. Loss is estimated at \$3,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. William L. Blanks, of Petersburg, was found dead in a bath tub at Third and Franklin streets in Richmond on Saturday. He had been in perfect health, and it is thought that death was caused by a sudden disease of the heart.

C. H. Rixey, of Charlottesville, received a telegram yesterday of the burning of his \$6,000 residence at Culpeper Sunday night. His family barely escaped with their lives. The most of the furniture was saved. There was but small insurance on the property. The origin of the fire was caused by a defective flue.

The historic home of Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, built in Richmond during the early part of the century, is being torn down to make way for palatial new Spotswood, which will be one of the most elegant hotels in the South. The Tazewell mansion will be re-erected by Mrs. Arthur Freeman at her country place.

A letter has been received in Richmond announcing the critical illness, near London, of Oliver Schoolcraft, who has for years been engaged in work in the great English city as a Protestant Episcopal missionary. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Schoolcraft was one of the wealthiest and best-known young men of Richmond. His first wife was Miss Mattie Ould. After her death he married again. He has five children.

The governor yesterday granted absolute pardons to Lovelace Brown and Stephen Cross, both of whom were convicted in the Fairfax court. Brown was convicted at the April term, 1898, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to serve twelve years; Cross was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to serve eighteen years. Both pardons were granted upon recommendation of the prison surgeon.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate collection of internal revenue in Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was \$4,097,788, out of a total throughout the United States of \$271,867,090. The collections in the Second Virginia District, Asa Rogers collector, were 2,710,841, and in the Sixth District, Park Agnew collector, \$1,387,446. During the year there were reported for seizure in Virginia eleven distilleries, sixty-eight illicit distilleries, 7,138 gallons of spirits, and property valued at \$6,597. In the Sixth Virginia District fifty-seven stills were destroyed.

INVESTIGATING A MURDER.—The special jury summoned by County Coroner

Dr. F. M. Morgan in Norfolk to investigate the death of Mrs. Elora Mitchell, who was found in a ditch during the big northeasterly storm Sunday night, adjourned their investigation last night without returning a verdict. Joe Williams, who had been paying considerable attention to the woman, is being held in the county jail on the charge of murder, and also for criminal assault, as a board of physicians determined that the young woman had been assaulted prior to her death. The body of the woman was found back of Berkeley avenue, Norfolk, and when the coroner inspected the remains they were found in a condition which indicated that the woman had been dead for some time. Mrs. Mitchell had been missing for two weeks past, and no trace of her could be found until her body was discovered in the little stream. There was a ghastly wound in her head, which showed that she had been murdered. Williams will be tried just as soon as the coroner's jury renders its verdict. Mrs. Mitchell was about nineteen years old. Three years ago she was married to Mitchell, but the pair separated a year ago. Williams, who is alleged to have been the cause of the estrangement, had since been paying the woman considerable attention.

WHIRLED TO DEATH.—Antonio Troina, thirty-seven years old, a laborer, was killed through being caught in a twenty-foot fly wheel at the Pennsylvania Railroad's engine room in Philadelphia yesterday. Troina, in passing between two big dynamos in the power house, became confused. He was in no danger, but in his excitement made an attempt to jump over one of the dynamos. His feet became entangled in a twenty-inch belt and before he could extricate himself he was sent whirling toward one of the big twenty-foot wheels revolving at the rate of 250 revolutions a minute. Troina was drawn into the wheel and his body was hurled around the belt. After passing through the wheel, he was hurled out with a force which shot him head foremost through a plate glass door. The terrific impact with which he was hurled through the door was such that his body rebounded eight feet after striking the floor. When he was picked up by his fellow workmen, it was found that his skull was fractured in two places, his arms and legs broken, and his body mangled.

HOLDS WOMEN RESPONSIBLE.—A prominent Boston layman of the Episcopal Church has just written to Bishop Lawrence that churches and parishes are raising money by "gambling, blackmailing, and unbusinesslike methods" as the letter expressed it, for which he held the women parishioners responsible. He told of his wife "winning a \$25 lamp in a raffle at a fair on an investment of 50 cents; how also she called on firms with whom we deal, and obtained goods for the fair by 'blackmail,' as one of them expressed it, or by a species of compulsion, as another woman put it." Bishop Lawrence replies to this arraignment that if the ladies are driven to such "extreme methods of raising money it is due largely to the fact that the men of the parish do not do their full duty in giving for church work." He adds that "no man has a right to complain of doubtful financial management on the part of the ladies until he himself has given one tithe of his income to the churches."

COURT OF APPEALS.

Milshire Manufacturing Company vs. Gallego Mills Company, et al. Argued and continued until today.

The next case to be called are Nitro Phosphate Syndicate limited vs. Johnson, et al., and Henley vs. Cottrell Real Estate, Insurance and Loan Company, Nos. 17 and 18.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION BEFORE CONGRESS.

As stated in the Gazette of that day Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, chairman of committee on elections No. 1, in the House yesterday offered a resolution providing for an inquiry as to the validity of the election of Representative Carter Glass, of the Sixth Virginia district. Mr. Glass was elected in November to succeed Hon. Peter J. Oney, deceased, and had been sworn in but a few minutes before Mr. Taylor offered his resolution.

The election of the other Virginia members will not be passed upon by the present Congress, but any conclusion reached on the validity of Mr. Glass's election may establish a precedent likely to be followed when the other representatives from Virginia present their credentials at the opening session of the next Congress.

The resolution was as follows: Resolved, That the credentials this day presented by Carter Glass, esq., as representative in the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Sixth district of Virginia be, and they are hereby, referred to the committee on elections to inquire and report with all convenient speed, whether they are based upon returns of a lawful election for members of Congress held in Virginia, November 4, 1902; and upon what character of registration lists and under what color of constitution or ordinance said election was held; and whether said election was held; and whether said election was held; and whether any citizens of the United States who are entitled to vote for members of Congress at said elections, were, under color of any constitution, law, statute, or ordinance, unlawfully deprived of their rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to them under the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That said committee be empowered to hold its sessions at such times and places, in or out of the State of Virginia, as it may seem best, and to summon before it and examine any and all persons and papers which it may deem necessary to perform its business; and the expense of such inquiry and investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on the voucher of the chairman of said committee.

Mr. Taylor had stated that the resolution was a privileged one, and the expectation was that he would ask for its immediate consideration. Mr. Richardson, the democratic floor leader, objected to this, but withdrew his objection when Mr. Taylor announced that he only asked that the resolution be referred back to the committee that reported it. Mr. Richardson expressed the opinion that the matter should go to elections committee No. 3, to which Virginia contests are referred, but Mr. Taylor again satisfied the democratic leader by stating that in the event an investigation was ordered by the House no objection would be made to having committee 3 conduct it. The resolution accordingly was referred to committee No. 1.

Speaking privately, after the session adjourned, Mr. Taylor disclaimed responsibility for the resolution. He said the matter of the Virginia election was brought formally to the committee's notice by Capt. John S. Wise, who has been the legal representative before the Virginia and United States circuit courts of negroes alleged to have been disfranchised by the new constitution, and who brought suit to test the validity of the November election in that State. The committee, he said, had merely performed its plain duty in presenting the resolution.

Mr. Taylor has called a meeting of elections committee No. 1 for today, at which time the resolution will be taken up for consideration. Members of the Virginia delegation will appear before the committee and ask that they be given time to prepare for presentation of the case. They will fight it before the committee, and if they lost there, they will carry the fight into the House.

Members of the Virginia delegation and other democratic representatives are not willing to accept Mr. Taylor's disclaimer on behalf of the committee of all responsibility in the matter. They declare it is the Crumpacker resolution in a new guise. The general tenor of the measure is the same as that of the Crumpacker resolution now pending. Republican members were reluctant to report the Crumpacker resolution on account of the feeling its consideration would engender.

Mr. Taylor's resolution has the support of the republican leaders of the House. Mr. Taylor introduced the measure after consultation with Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants. The resolution, if passed, may have an important bearing upon representation on the floor of the House from the State of Virginia in the future. If it is decided by the House that the elections in Virginia are unconstitutional under its new organic law, then Virginia will be held to be without representation in the lower branch of Congress after this Congress expires.

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver. This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MR. WISE'S EFFORTS IMPOTENT.

Elections Committee No. 1 Refuses to Investigate Mr. Glass's Title to Seat.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Before the Virginia delegation in the House had an opportunity to rush to the defense of Mr. Carter Glass, the new congressman, and the new constitution of the State, the fire was out and elections committee No. 1 had acted. The committee met this morning to consider the resolution of their chairman, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, looking to an investigation of Mr. Glass's title to his seat, a doubt having been raised on account of the disfranchisement of colored voters under the new constitution. It was unanimously agreed to drop the case for the session: First, Because all members to the next Congress had been elected under the same new constitution, making it appear more proper that the question involved should be raised there. Secondly, Because there would be scarcely time enough to discuss the subject at this, the short session. When the Virginia members flocked into the committee room to make their protest they were made acquainted with the committee's decision. It was enthusiastically received.

From Richmond. [Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]

Richmond, Va., Dec. 2.—Sweeping bills in the interest of mayors of cities were offered in the House today by Mr. Stearns, of Newport News. They put the executive in absolute control of municipal affairs, giving him the appointment of police justice boards and protects him against damage suits. The bills were offered for the mayor of Newport News but will apply to all cities. The committee to settle the mode of electing commissioners of revenue will meet at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, the 9th.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

Washington, Dec. 2.—What has been heralded as the introduction in the Senate today by Senator Cullom. He proposes to add nine new sections to the Sherman law. Section nine, the first of the proposed new sections, provides "that no article of commerce produced, manufactured, owned, or dealt in, by any person, corporation, association, joint stock company or partnership, organized or carrying on business for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the manufacture, production or sale of any article of commerce, or for appreciably affecting the cost of such article of commerce to the consumer, or for the prevention of competition in the manufacture, production or sale thereof, shall be transported or carried without the State or territory in which produced or manufactured. It further provides that every person, corporation, etc., carrying on business for the purposes aforesaid, may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from doing or carrying on any interstate or foreign commerce whatever. Section ten punishes any common carrier or transportation company knowingly transporting any property described in section nine between the States or territories, or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars. The next section provides for the securing of evidence of violations of the act. Section 12 authorizes the Attorney General to appoint as many as fifty competent men to be assigned to different parts of the United States to search for evidence of violations of this act. Section 13 makes it the duty of every person, corporation, etc., carrying on interstate commerce, where the capital employed exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, on or before the first day of January of each year, or at any time requested by the interstate commerce commission, to make and render a return in writing verified by oath, which return shall include full details in reference to the business carried on or proposed to be carried on. The other sections provide penalties for failing to comply with the various provisions of the act.

Murder and Suicide.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Barry Johnstone, late of Richard Mansfield's theatrical company, last night shot and instantly killed Mrs. Everett E. Beckwith, known to the stage as Kate Hassett. The two bullets which Johnstone fired into his own body, after Miss Hassett fell dying in the street, lodged just above the heart and the surgeons hold out no hopes for the murderer's recovery. Johnstone, filled with jealous rage, came here from New York for the express purpose of killing both the woman and himself. He first visited her room and finding her absent, searched it thoroughly, tearing up her clothing and apparently many letters. Then he went to the Keith theatre and waited for Miss Hassett until the close of the evening performance. Then he induced her to take a walk with him into the heart of the Tenderloin where the shooting quickly followed. Prior to leaving New York, Johnstone made all arrangements for the disposal of his effects.

Horrible Atrocities.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—A Bulgarian paper today prints a story of fearful atrocities inflicted on Macedonian Christians by the Turks. The Turks, among other things, place red hot iron caps on the heads of the Christians; pour burning petroleum over their feet, and in some cases, bind sixty or seventy prisoners together and leave them in this helpless state to starve to death. A priest named Stefano was forced to drink from a chalice. Sisters Zauka, Savela, and Magda expired as the result of unmentionable tortures. Elder Nicholai after being forced to witness the torture of both his daughters, young woman, was himself roasted to death. A priest named Christo was compelled to oversee the murder of infants. He went mad as a result of his awful experience. The inhabitants of Kardzhago, Loydash, and Kleissida fled to the hills to avoid the Turks and are now dying there of cold and hunger.

Colonel Mosby.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—Colonel Mosby, special land agent for the government, who is to testify before the federal grand jury with regard to illegal fencing of public lands in western Nebraska, denies having severely criticized the Nebraska Senators, as stated in dispatches to eastern papers. On the day after his arrival here a local paper contradicted the report on Col. Mosby's authority. He also denies saying that the President would use cavalry to tear down fences. He was asked what would be done if the cattlemen should refuse to

remove their fences. He replied that President Cleveland had sent a company of cavalry to pull down fences in California, and he supposed the same thing might happen in Nebraska.

Strike on Russian Railway.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—It is officially announced this morning that 8,000 workmen on the Vlad-Caucasian railway have struck. At Rostov, the statement continues, the strikers collided with Cossacks on November 27th and one officer and nine troopers were wounded. Another conflict took place at Tikhomirovka, in which the troops fired ball cartridges killing two workmen and wounding 19 others. One hundred and two of the strikers were arrested.

Fifty-seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.

SENATE.

The Senate had lost part of its holiday appearance, though upon the desks of some Senators reposed elaborate floral remembrances. The public galleries were well filled. The credentials of Senator Alger were presented by his colleague, Senator Burrows, who escorted the new Senator to the President's desk, where the oath was administered and the Senate roll signed. He was then escorted to a seat on the democratic side of the chamber. The committee appointed to wait upon the President were recognized. They had reported that the President had informed them that he had a message to present to Congress.

Immediately thereafter the President's special messenger, Mr. Barnes, entered and announced:

"A message from the President of the United States."

The message was then read. (It will be found on the fourth page of the Gazette.)

During the reading of a message Senators Quay, Penrose, Scott, and Elkins held conferences bearing upon the omnibus statehood bill, which, by previous agreement, is to be reported to the Senate tomorrow by the committee on territories.

The reading of the message occupied one hour and eight minutes. Upon motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate went into executive session.

After resuming legislative session, at 1:35 o'clock, various departmental reports were laid before the Senate, and the resignation of Chaplain W. H. Milburn was announced. Upon motion of Mr. Platt (Conn.) a resolution of regret at the death of Representative Russell, of Conn., was agreed to, and as a further mark of respect adjournment was taken at 1:50 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the President's message was to be read in the House today, the galleries were sparsely filled and many members were absent when the hour of meeting arrived.

Representatives Ellett Russell and Swan, who were elected to fill the unexpired terms of the late representatives De Graffenreid, of Texas, and Cummings, of New York, took the oath of office.

The Speaker announced a number of committee appointments.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would submit a message to the House.